can best judge whether it be expedient for them to exchange with us; but we make it a point never to decline their advances.

The Era now has a very large exchange list in the South, to which we are daily receiving accessions, at the instance of Southern editors. This is reasonable. Are we not all Americans. members of the same political family? Why. then, should we not interchange views on important questions concerning the common wel-

SCOUNDRELISM IN OUR TERRITORIES-KID-NAPPING UNDER A GOVERNOR'S LICENSE.

We publish on our fourth page an editorial from the Deseret News, disclosing a state of things in our Territories which demands the immediate attention of the Chief Executive. According to the statement, Governor Calhoun of New Mexico is no better than an infamous kidnapper. Gangs of traders, with licenses bearing his name, authorizing them to purchase Indian children, as slaves, for the benefit of persons in New Mexico, have lately been driven out of the Territory of Utah. Bad as the Mormons are represented to be, they are not so devilish as to connive at this new trade in human blood, which a United States officer. appointed by Mr. Fillmore, seems ambitious to

establish. Why is not some movement made in Congress in regard to these Territories? There are allegations of rebellion and polygamy against Utah, of beastly drunkenness and incompetence against the highest judicial functionaries in New Mexico, of conniving at murder and kidnapping against its Governor: the accusing and accused parties are here; justice to both, the best interests of our Territories, the reputation of the Government, demand prompt, searching investigation, with a view to the punishment of the guilty and redress of grievances-but nothing is done. Day after day is wasted in frivolous talk on frivolous subjects, and the very existence of our Territories seems to be ignored.

The apprehension evidently prevails that proper attention to Territorial grievances may lead to discussion on questions connected with Slavery, and that any enlightened attempt to redress them may involve, unavoidably, the exercise of a power over the Territories, which the Compromise virtually abandoned. O, how this infernal Element of Evil-the

Slave Power, obstructs all useful and beneficent legislation!

AMERICAN VIEWS ABROAD.

Extract of a letter from an American officer in Paris, dated January 3:
"The re-election of Napoleon by near seven

million votes is a 'fait accompli,' a sufficient testimony that most Frenchmen appreciate the deliverance he has effected for them, and that by none of his acts had he forfeited the confidence of those who, in 1848, committed to him the destinies of the nation.

"Kossuth, I see, is raging with you like the cholera. I always admired him as the master spirit of Hungary's noble struggle; but I con-fess it saddens me to perceive that my countrymen, while listening to him, can forget the admonitions of Washington."
National Intelligencer.

The People will begin to suspect that the navy is a nursery of aristocratic and antirepublican sentiments. Why is it that American officers abroad are so frequently quoted as witnesses in behalf of Despots and Usurpers? A precious "deliverance," truly, has the French Usurper effected for his country!

but we should like to see them still more devoted to Liberty. The conjunction of a pacific spirit with servility to successful Tyranny, is to say the least, very questionable.

Our navy has not been tried since 1814, period of thirty-eight years. It was then more ready to defy than to flatter Tyrants.

These gentlemen are always full of reverence for the admonitions of Washington. His was a clear and venerable name. Though not the father of his country, he was the chief instrument in the hands of those who were its fathers. But every generation has its own representatives, its own duties, its own lights its own oracles. The Past should be the Teacher, not Taskmaster, of the Present: a counsellor, not dictator. The nation that makes itself the bond-slave of the Past, betrays the hope of the Future.

cient good uncouth ; They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.

"New occasions teach new duties, Time makes an

Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselve must Pilgrims be. Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The result of the coming

election in this State will be looked for with interest throughout the country, from the fact that upon the Legislature then chosen will devolve the duty of filling the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the expiration of the term of Hon. John P. Hale. There seems little probability of the choice of Governor by the people. The Free Soil candidate, Hon. John Atwood, an old Jeffersonian Democrat, will unquestionably run ahead of his tick et. In the choice of members of the Legislature, the Free-Soilers are understood to be ready to coalesce with the anti-Hunker portions of both parties-liberal and progressive Whigs, and radical and impartial Democrats. Among the Senatorial candidates we notice the name of Moses A. Cartland, long and favorably known as a leading Free-Soiler. The Whigs of his district have also nominated him, leaving little doubt of his election. Hon. John P. Hale and the Free Soil candidate for Governor are actively canvassing the State, addressing daily large audiences.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 16, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: On the 11th instant meeting of the Free Soil men of this State was held in this city, to make arrangements for the coming contest for President of the United States. This gathering was not as numerous as is usual, many of our friends being absent at Cincinnati, to see that champion of freedom. Governor Kossuth. As the proceedings will Governor Kossuth. As the proceedings will reach you in due time, I propose only a few words as to matters that do not so fully appear in the proceedings. Is any person should be of opinion, from anything there said, or not said, that the Free Soil men of Ohio are not awake and resolved to open the contest and carry it on with vigor, they entirely mistake the spirit of our friends. Those here assembled were the representatives of men, determined to make the votes of freemen tell on any doughface renegade who may be presented by the old parties. The spirit of liberty does not lie dormant among the people of Ohio, (witness the outpouring everywhere to greet Kossuth,) still they are not aroused to the fact that this is the year when a President is to be elected; yet I trust they will come up to the contest in fine style. It is intention to have the State entirely canvass-

the intention to have the State entirely canvassed by eloquent speakers, of whom Dr. Brisbane is one. Let me say to our friends in the other States, no time ought to be lost, let agitation begin, let the elements of liberty begin to move, let the men of this nation see that we are ever wakeful, and that this slave-cursed Republic can have no real peace until it is purified and slavery destroyed. Some have been dissatisfied with the action of others, who have been our friends in former years who are now acting friends in former years, who are now acting with the old parties; this was to be expected. Still, if those old parties have not learned wisdom, if they bow down to slavery again, they will find men by scores and hundreds leaving

They know our paper and its sentiments, and them, who will for all time be lost to them, having been twice deceived. One word here: it is the duty of all true men to strike for the right, protest against injustice, slavery, and oppression everywhere, and trust in God, like Abraham, for the true seed to inherit the land.

Ohio will be the most uncertain State in the Union, for the reason that no one can calculate the action of the old parties. One thing s certain, however: Cass can never carry Ohio again by plurality—not that they would hate his opponent "less, but Cass more." I care lit-le who the candidates of the old parties may e, they will be met. Our Convention at Pitts ourgh will rally a very strong force from Ohio and what we promise the nation there, we shall edeem with true hearts, trusting in God.

I remain yours, truly, P. R. D., of Wayne County.

For the National Era TO THE SPIRIT OF GLADNESS.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY. Underneath a dreary sky. Spirit glad and free, Voyaging solemnly am I Toward an unknown sea. Falls the moonlight, sings the breeze, But thou speakest not in these.

In the summers overflown What delights we had Now I sit all day alone. Weaving ditties sad : But thou com'st not for the sake Of the lonesome rhymes I make

Faithless spirit, spirit free, Where may'st thou be found ! Where the meadow fountains be Raining music round, And the thistle burs so blue ne the livelong day with dew

Keep thee, in thy pleasant bowers, From my heart and brain; Even the summer's lap of flowers Could not cool the pain : And for pallid cheek and brow What companionship hast thou?

Erewhile, when the rainy spring Filled the pastures full Of sweet daisies blossoming Out as white as wool We have gathered them, and made Beds of beauty in the shade. Would that I had any friend

Lovinely to go.
To the hollows where they blend With the grasses low, And a pillow soft and white Make for the approaching night New York, February 10, 1852.

LITERARY NOTICES

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Right Honorable Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., L. L. D., Professor of Modern History in the Univer sity of Cambridge. New York: Harper & Brothers This is a course of twenty-four lectures, following the history of France from the decline and fall of the Romano-Gallic Province to the reign of Louis XV. Written in a style clear and vigorous, they evidence extraordinay learn ing and careful research. The last eight lectures have for us the greatest interest. It is curious to look back from the France of to-day, to the France of 1678-from Louis le petit, to Louis le grand, and then down, from the cold, proud assumption of infallibility, the Jove-like absolutism, the magnificent arrogance of the spirit embodied in the aphorism, "L'Etat c'est moi," to the miserable travesty of an absolute monarchy in the present Government of France. and the more miserable burlesque of a grand monarch in the person of her Prince-President.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE. March, 1852.

ticles, and twenty embellishments; among which is a fine mezzotint of Raphael, and La Fornarina. Its list of poetical contributors is especially good-comprising the names of Alice and Phœbe Carey, Eliza Sproat, R. H. Stoddard, W. H. Furness, Henry B. Hirst, and Park Benjamin.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, March, 1852.

This is a beautiful number as to its illustrations, and well worthy of praise as respects its literary matter. The articles most pleasing to us are, a "Fairy Story for Young Folks," one entitled "Spectral Illusions," and the "Review of New Books."

MAURICE TIERNAY, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. By Charles Lever. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have only been able to read portions of this tale as we have met with them in Harper's Magazine; but we should pronounce it one of the finest works of this celebrated novelist. Lever paints most vivid and spirited pictures of life and society. He is a prime favorite with the rash-headed and fiery-hearted-with all lovers of fun and adventure-and by such we doubt not this novel will be heartily welcomed.

THE NEW ENGLANDER. February, 1852. Vol. 3 The papers of most interest to us in this

Review are a fine critique on Longfellow's Golden Legend," and a noble article on Kos

Mr. BLANCHARD'S ADDRESS before the Philadel phian Society of Middlebury College. 1851. A very able and interesting address.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS; or, the Conditions Obedience to the Civil Government. A Discours by J. G. Forman, Minister of the Second Congre gational Church in Nantucket. This is a discourse which it does one's son

good to read-strong, manly, and informed with the genuine Protestant spirit, fearless and fervid. Mr. Forman stands in the front rank of that small band of Christ's true ministers found faithful in troublous times.

of Convocation of Trinity College. By the Rev E. E. Beardsley, M. A. From a glance through this, we should pro-

ounce it an able production.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY. January-April, 1852. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, For sale by Taylor, Maury, & Co., Washington, D. C. The London Quarterly contains a most interesting article on Physiognomy, abounding in nice discrimination and a fine humor. In another article it does ample justice to the base Usurper who has made himself for the present

the master of the French people. The affairs of the Roman States are discus ed by a writer, the character of whose lucubrations may be inferred from the following incidental remark: "The rebel Attorney, Kossuth, whom but yesterday we should have characterized as the most cunning and impudent of traitors and usurpers, is welcomed with an ovation; while the the devoted veteran Haynau is assaulted with clubs and staves, and compelled to quit our hospitable shores if he would pre

erve his life." The everlasting question, Who was Junius is the subject of a very searching article, the author of which undertakes to prove that the writer of those famous letters was Thomas Lord Lyttleton. The other articles we have not had

ENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays. M. D. Philadelphia : Blanchard & Lea. Price, five dollars a year. January, 1852. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

This is one of the most valuable Quarterlie we have seen. This number contains 282 pages, one-half of which is devoted to original com munications on various topics of Medical Science and Practice. Then follow reviews of

several productions, characterized by research and discrimination. The department of Bibliographical Notices is full, and presents a comprehensive view of the issues of the press, on the several branches of the healing art. A well-digested quarterly summary of the improvements and discoveries in the Medical Sciences, at home and abroad, closes the volume. It is a very able, instructive, and entertaining

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE; devoted to Homeop athy and Hydropathy. Edited by J. H. Pultz, M. D., and H. P. Gatchell, M. D. Cincinnati Morgan & Overend.

To us, who acknowledge a devout belief in both these systems of medical practice, this is a valuable and acceptable work.

WESLEY AND METHODISM. By Isnae Taylor. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. The author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm" will always be sure of readers,

whatever he may write. Wesley and Methodism are fruitful subjects of thought, and Mr. Taylor has discussed them with independence, liberality, and originality. It is a work full of ideas and suggestive of ideas.

SONNET

BY ANNA H. PHILLIPS

Tis said a cunning florist, long ago. Wrought of rare flowers, of varied form and hue A dial wondrous beautiful and true :

Whose ranged buds, from morning's waking glow Till evening bowed the last faint petal low, Oped to each hour in turn their hearts of dew, Marking, with bloom and beauty ever new, The steps of Time, that flower-ensuared, grew slow

So fair a dial is thy heart, dear friend, So wondrous in its sweetness, truth, and bl So doth it, hourly, love's rich fragrance send Alike o'er days of sunshine and of gloom-So in thy presence, evermore by flowers, Do we who love thee count the passing hours

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Washington, February 21, 1852. Washington papers of this morning bring

out a choice selection from the letters of Com-modore Morgan, Captain Long, and Mr. Hodge, in relation to Kossuth. As literary productions, these are, it appears to me, poor beyond precedent-awkward in style and miserably resil, lanimous in tone. Curious exhibitions are they of envy, malice, and the blustering arrogance of small men "dressed in a little brief authority." The intense vulgarity of the Spezzia letter of Commodore Morgan can only be paired by the pitiable cowardice of the letters of Captain Long to the American Consul at Mar-seilles. And Mr. Hodge proves himself to be not one whit behind those gallant gentlemen in either of these qualities. Think of a Captain Long constituting himself the keeper, the master, the overseer, of Kossuth! Think of a Com modore Morgan writing, in English that would disgrace a school-boy, of his being "un-conquerable," "utterly ungovernable;" and stating that he—that is, this Commodore Morgan—found himself "compelled to hasten him out of the country." Oh, chivalric gentlemen Oh, magnanimous commanders! Oh, gallant tars! Oh, Dogberry and Verges of the quar

ter-deck ! A spirited debate took place in the Senate n Wednesday last, on the motion of Mr. Chase that Kossuth's letter of thanks to that body should be printed. In this discussion, the ene-mies of Kossuth and Intervention did themselves little credit-the tone of their remarks being either flippant and cynical, or rude and unmannerly. One after another, they indulged themselves in coarse tirades against Kossuth himself-in sarcasms on his peculiar political doctrines, and sneers at the enthusiasm which everywhere answers to his wonderful elo quence-and made touching appeals to the low

penses incident to the entertainment of Kossuth and his suite as guests of the Government. Talk of Yankee parsimony, after that!

Mr. Downs and Mr. Soulé spoke on this

question like gentlemen—like men of sense and genuine delicacy of feeling. The close of Mr. Soulé's too-brief speech was peculiarly beauti-ful and eloquent. He said: "There are those who apprehend danger from the influence which may be exercised over our future desti-nies by the doctrines which have been lately and are still proclaimed by that inspired mis-sionary of freedom, and who presume that it may be in their power, through the negative virtue of a dissenting vote, to stem the torrent of wild wisdom, as some would call it, which is now flooding the land. Let me tell them to be composed and resigned. It were in vain—
yes, in vain—that they would attempt to compress the surge of popular sentiment.

"Sir, it is idle to struggle against public

opinion. The power exists not that can isolate the policy of this Government from the conscience of the nation."

This last sentence contains a truth which all Governments must learn sooner or later. Happy are those wise enough to receive it, and be guided by it, ere they are compelled to hear it in the roar of the advancing sea of popular fury—before it is thundered upon them in the storm of revolution.

A singularly-happy expression, it strikes me, was that of "wild wisdom" applied to the in-spired enthusiasm of Kossuth—his holy rage against oppression, and the almost superhuman faith and energy manifest in his struggle for

The manner of Mr. Soulé is one of faultless elegance and grace, and he speaks in a deep voice of rich and varied intonations. Would that, forsaking questions of mere

sectional bearing and narrow party policy, he might henceforth give his genius free flight through broader and higher realms—dedicate his eloquence to the advocacy of the great interests of humanity, and renew that consecration of his aspirations and powers to the service of freedom, which was the glory of his gener-A pleasant event of yesterday was a private

exhibition of Healy's great picture of Webster replying to Hayne. This is a vivid and powerful painting, and would of itself assure a most enviable fame to the artist. The figure of Webster stands out grandly from the canvassthe Jove-like brow, "oppressive with its mind"—those great, dark eyes, with their clear yet unfathomable deeps of thought, are wonderfully given. The attitude in which he stands, and the expression of the mouth, speak the quiet, regal pride, almost the repose of con-scious power. He stands "calm as a sculptured fate"—passionless as an oracle. You feel that his ponderous eloquence is not about to swoop down upon his opponent like a hungry vulture, but impends above him like an avalanche, still, cold, pitiless, and inevitable.

flame and flush of passion-a little more human intensity of purpose - would take any-thing from the real beauty and dignity of the

The figure of Calhoun is a splendid piec vitality. The face has an earnest, eager, expectant glow; the attitude is that of rapt attention—the whole body seems to listen.

Among the other many fine portraits in this admirable painting, I was particularly struck with those of Judge Burnet, Judge McLean, Colonel Benton, and Mr. Gales, of the Intelli-

Webster and Mrs. McLean were readily recog-Mr. Healy has his studio at the Capitol, as

has lately painted some excellent portraits.
think I have never seen a more striking or
characteristic likeness than his of Judge Douglas. It is, in truth, "a counterfeit presentment" of the embodiment of young Democracy, and should be forthwith engraved for the Den Martin, the English artist, painter elect

the aristocratic beauty of New York, is also here, and has in his atelier some of the most exquisite crayons I have ever seen.

Stanly has his Indian Gallery on exhibit

ithsonian Institute. We visited it the other day, and were most happily impress The landscapes struck me as especially beau ful. Among a host of ferocious old chiefs, gr tesquely painted and appareled, are a few fit specimens of savage beauty. There is or young squaw who in form might stand for Yenus in bronze, or an aboriginal Diana.

The levee at the President's last night was required, by such means as to them may seem very pleasant, but not so thronged or so brilliant as some we have attended. There was a looming up above the crowd of lesser men; we looked in vain for the dome-like brow and black, cavernous eyes of Webster-the raven and shiny peruque of Stockton, and the portly and ponderous figure of Cass. But we saw the Douglas-not a tall man in the physical sense of the word, but one of colossal proportions to the "anointed eyes" of the Democracy. Eh bien-" may he live a thousand years, and his

shadow never be less!"
Webster and Houston are both absent in New York on a lecturing expedition. After treating "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," Mr. Webster will be regaled with a more substantial banquet by his political friends, where he will receive "aid and comfort," and where all may behold through the luminous vapors of an after-dinner atmosphere a fair fata morgana—beautiful green grounds, with a stately white

The gallant General, on the other hand, has sallied out, St. George-like, to attack the fiery and devastating dragon of Intemperance. They say he has made up his mind to ride into the Presidency on the tenth wave of the cold-water excitement. Well, such would be the purest flood of popular feeling by which ever man

found himself lifted so high. By the way, this new system of indirect electioneering is a most beneficent one for the candidates as well as for the people. They can thus advance their peculiar political interests while aiding morality and religion—like the pious merchant who was in the habit of advertising his flour in his prayers and exhortations. Surely this system of campaigning should be encouraged in our Presidential aspirants. They may never attain their end, but the people will have the benefit of their moral, religious, literary, scientific, and agricultural teachings. So let them go forth unto all the land, and hold forth unto every lyceum.

In the mean time, it is most just and needful that they be sustained in good works by a full allowance of mileage. This is merely offered as a mild and modest suggestion to Congress; but I have little doubt but that that enlightened body will act upon it speedily, it being a question which personally concerns so many of its honorable members.

Were such a knowledge-fostering resolution

to pass, how would our land be overswept by quadrennial floods of legislative learning morality, divinity, and better the How would its desert, arid places be changed into "pastures green," and "blossom as the rose."

But, if a word to the wise is sufficient, a gen tle hint to the interested must be all that i needful. So, I rest this cause of humanity in general, and our Presidential possibilities GRACE GREENWOOD.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE SOIL

Agreeably to a call of the State Free Demo eratic Central Committee, a Convention of the friends of Freedom in the State of Ohio met in the city of Columbus, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and organized by appointing F. D. Parish, of Erie county, President, and J. F. Asper. of Geauga,

Letters were read to the Convention, from Samuel Lewis, James Morrow, and A. A.

Messrs. Pardee, Brisbane, Plumbe, Rice, and Lee, were appointed a Committee on Business, and Messrs. Reed, Moore, and Fitch, a Committee on raising means for the employment of State Lecturers

AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. Brisbane, from the Business Committee, ported the following resolutions, which were adopted separately, after discussion, and the blank in last resolution filled, as follows:

Resolved. That this Convention does not hold the doctrine of intervention to enforce the law of non-intervention merely, but of intervention to prevent the aggressions of despotism; and that, wheresoever man's liberty is violated, every other man in God's universe is bound to interefere whenever that interference can be made available in breaking the fetters and giving deliverence to the oppressed; and this is true equally as regard individuals, races, and

Resolved, That we regard the que human liberty paramount in all political ques-tions, since with the loss of freedom all other Resolved, That, whatsoever, issues may aris

between the parties under our State or National Governments, we shall try every proposed measure by its bearings on the question of Liberty, both in the aggregate and in the detail; and that which does not square with the dectaines of human equality we shall experience. doctrines of human equality we shall oppose doctrines of numan equality we shall oppose, and that which helps the oppressed to their freedom we shall support with all our heart. Resolved, That we are against monopoly in every form, whether in respect of land or hu-

man sinews, and we shall never cease to denand for all men equal rights in the pursuit of

happiness.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions will readily indicate to discriminating minds, where we will stand on all questions pertaining to civil government. Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel Lewis and

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings be our delegates to the National Convention. Resolved, That we recommend that meetings be held in the various Congressional districts of the State, to nominate each a delegate to the National Convention, and an elector for President and Vice President of the United

Resolved, That Hon. Leicester King, of Trum bull county, and A. A. Guthrie, of Muskingum county, be the Senatorial Electors of the State for President and Vice President of the United

Resolved, That, without intending to embar rass the action of the National Convention, we express our preference at this time for John F HALE, of New Hampshire, as our candidate for President, and SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio, as our candidate for Vice President of the United

States. On motion of J. F. Asper, of Geauga, th Convention now proceeded to nominate one candidate for Supreme Judge, and one candi-date for member of the Board of Public Works,

to be supported by the friends of Freedom at the coming State election; thereupon, Edward Wade, of Cuyahoga, was unani-mously nominated for Supreme Judge, and George W. Ells, of Mongomery, was unani-mously nominated for member of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Reed, from the committee to report or the lecturing project, made the following re

Your committee beg leave to report as fol In view of the magnitude and importan

of the work which devolves upon the Free De-mocracy, as well as in view of the vast amount ed thereby, your committee hesitate not in coming to the conclusion, that it is our duty to place in the field, in addition to William Henry Brisbane, at least three other able, eloquent, and energetic speakers, who shall spend as much of the coming eight months as possi-ble in canvassing the State, in speaking to the people, in effecting a thorough organization of our forces, and in doing whatever else within their power which may tend to advance the in-

It is suggested that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty shall be to consult with our leading friends in different parts of the State, and then to contract with and secure the services, if possible, of three such individuals as above named, who shall commence their labors as early as the 1st of April. In reference to the best means of compensa

ting said speakers, your committee are not so clear. But that the required amount can be raised, if carnestly resolved upon, we have no doubt. Granting that the end desired is a right one, our faith in principle should not be so weak as to question its practicable attain-

your committee recommend that the committee appointed to procure speakers be also charged with the duty of raising the amount of funds

Your committee cannot doubt but there are most unusual scarcity of lions. We should not hundreds, and even thousands, of true-hearted have noticed this, had we not been in company men in our ranks, who, for the success of the with some friends to whose eyes greatness was not an every-day sight. We looked in vain to fives, tens, twenties, or hundreds. They will see the stalwart forms of Scott and Houston do it, and feel that they have made an investment which will yield to them a glorious future

David Jenkins, of Columbus, offered for adop tion the following resolution, which, after disssion, was adopted unanimously

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the elective franchise ought to be extended to all men, without distinction of color; and that we will use our influence have it so extended. On motion of Mr. Pardee, the Secretary was

instructed to request the several papers of this city to publish the proceedings of this Convention : and it was also ordered that the proceedings be published in the Free Democratic papers of the State, and the National Era at

On motion, the Convention adjourned. F. D. Parish, President. J. F. ASPER, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

The Democracy of Connecticut, in favor of livorcing the Federal Government from Slavery, assembled in Convention, at Hartford, February 12th. The following officers were

"President—Ebenezer Griffin, Esq.
"Vice Presidents—James Stanley, Walter Webb, Moses Pierce, Samuel Bowen, Warren Robinson, Samuel W. Coe, David Lyman, Geo. Secretaries-Joseph R. Hawley, Samuel N

After some consultation, Francis Gillette was cominated for the office of Governor, by acclamation. Mr. Gillette earnestly protested against the nomination; but he was at last

John Boyd and Walter Booth were appointed delegates at large to the National Convention, with A. M. Collins and Julius Clark, substi-

The State ticket was completed by the following nominations: "For Lieut. Governor-William Field. of Pomfret. For Secretary-Walter Webb, of Maridon For Treasurer Lose G. Baldwin,

Mr. Foote, of Michigan, addressed the Convention with much effect upon the duties of Mr. Hale, being present, was loudly called

Beecher, of Colebrook."

for, and responded to the call in a speech "full of enthusiasm and eloquence." The Convention was further addressed by Messrs, Gillette, Parker, and Hawley.

J. R. Hawley, J. D. Baldwin, and Samuel N Reid, were chosen a State Central Committee In the evening the Convention was again addressed by Mr. Hale. The Republican says "he spoke admirably, and with great fervor." The following resolutions were unanimously

adonted Resolved. That, in view of the approaching State and Presidential elections, we affirm th following positions with respect to Slavery: That in view of the continual schemes and efforts to establish slavery in the Territories

and in Southern California, it is still our im perious duty to show uncompromising hostility to these and all other efforts of the slavery propagandists. That in enacting the Fugitive Slave Law

Congress usurped power not delegated to it by the Constitution, and dangerous to the welfare of the Republic. That the recent attempts of the Federal lustrates what can be done in this Rep please and honor slavery, while the the efforts to prosecute and crush the opposers of that infamous law indicates that the senti-ments of freedom and justice are not dead

among the people.

That the imperious and audacious domina tion of the slave power. in the Councils of the Federal Government and in the politics of the nation, is an evil which must be opposed until

it disappears. Resolved, That, as American Freemen, w annot remain indifferent to the struggles of other nations for liberty; and it should be the settled policy of our Government to recognise at the earliest possible moment, every Repu which may be established in opposition to des-potism; and that the attempt of any foreign Power to overthrow such a Government should be regarded as cause for immediate, earnest and determined protest on our part.

Resolved, That in Louis Kossuth, the rightful

Governor of Hungary, we recognise a patriot whose love of country recalls the stern virtues of our own revolutionary age; and that in the coming strife for freedom, he, and the cause to which he has devoted his life, shall have our best wishes, our earnest sympathy, and, if needed, our hearty co-operation.

Resolved. That the reckless action of our

Resolved. That the recently upon National Legislature, in squandering upon and greedy speculators wealthy corporations and greedy speculators our national domain, calls loudly for reform and that it is our sincere conviction that the true policy of the nation is to grant these land n small quantities to actual settlers, reserving only such tracts as may be necessary for educa tional or other State and national purposes.

Resolved, That the prevalent traffic in intoxi-

eating liquors for beverage is a nuisance which hould be exterminated.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the best and surest way to secure the extermination this nuisance in Connecticut, is to have in substance the Maine liquor law, or something equivalent thereto, enacted by our General As sembly and faithfully, executed by the people

Mississippi.-The telegraph announce election of two new Senators from Mississippi WALTER BROOKE (Whig) has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Foote, for the term ending 4th March 1852, and STEPHEN ADAMS (Union Democrat) for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in favor of the Union party of Georgia, maintain ing its organization, and consequently in oppo-sition to sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, as has been proposed by a portion of the Union men of that State.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, February 21, 1852 The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing

dates from Liverpool to the 7th instant.

England.—The British Parliament was open ed by the Queen in person on the 3d instant. Her Majesty, in her speech, says that all her relations with foreign powers are of the most friendly character, and refers to the probable completion of a treaty between Germany and Denmark, and calls attention to the recen outrages in Ireland, promising attention to their more effectual suppression. She also al-ludes to the satisfactory state of the revenue, and in conclusion directs attention to the pro-posed amendments in the reform bill, with ref-

erence to parliamentary representation.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin
Hall asked for an explanation of the causes
which led to Lord Palmerston's resignation.

Lord John Russell immediately replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory, and treated the Queen's interrogatories with disrespect, acting independently of his colleagues and un-

reservedly approving the recent coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston replied at some considerable length, which, though damaging his late colleagues, did not improve his own position. He paid a willing and merited eulogium on the

the paid a willing and merited eulogium on the character of Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister at London.

The Earl of Derby, in his speech on the Queen's address, implied his approbation of Napoleon's course. He condemned the ministers for not enforcing the ecclesiastical bill, and de-

An awful disaster took place at Holmes Firth, in Yorkshire, by the bursting of a reservoir. Sixty to one hundred persons were instantly killed. Great damage was also done

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,
ATTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government,
References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Obio; Hon. D. Wilmoty,
Pennaylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wiscensin; Hon. Eills Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisia,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Ers; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m to the factories in the neighborhood. France.—The tranquillity of France was still preserved, and a pretty general submission to the new order of things was apparent. TO THE PUBLIC.

PATENTED SCIENTIFIC GOLD-NICHE PANS.—
Anam William Rapp, the patentee, having left the city, has left with Mrs. Leilane at Mrs. Basestt's, D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, an assortment of the above Pens of the varius grades of flexibility a delasticity. The superiority of these Pens over every other in use or invented, will be attested to by every individual who has used them, embrasing every desirable property of the quill pen in addition thereto, the durability of the metal.

Jan. 22.

The Abbe Lecordier and M. Laersdiere, popular French preachers, had received orders leave France. A Paris letter states that spies, employed 1

Napoleon, are present at all social festivals The new electoral law has been published and the following are its principal features Universal suffrage: all Frenchmen aged 21 years, possessing civil and political rights, are electors; all electors over 25 years of age are eligible as representatives. The number of deputies is to be 261. Algiers and the colonies are not to send deputies. Each department

entitled to one deputy for 35,000 electors.

ments of Mayence, of persons connected with secret societies; amongst others was an ex-commissary under the provisional Government. A mixed commission has been formed in place of the late military one, to investigate the charges against prisoners under arrest, for the events of December, with the view of enabling

Fresh arrests have been made in the depart-

the President to exercise elemency.

Jerome Bonaparte, as President of the Senate, has a salary of 250,000 francs yearly. Spain.—the Queen of Spain took her first airing on the 2d inst. On her way to church, an assassin fired a pistol at her carriage, which struck the Queen on the shoulder. The assas-sin was arrested. The Queen, at the latest

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-PIRST SESSION

dates, was rapidly recovering from her wound.

SENATE. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23. Mr. Seward presented petitions in favor of

recognition of the law against forcible interrention, and asking Congress to prevent infractions of such law. Mr. Soulé presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, in favor of a navy yard and depot at New Orleans.

Mr. Fish presented petitions, asking the re moval of the United States Mint to New York Mr. Brodhead presented petitions in favor of a modification of the tariff of 1846, and for and against the extension of Woodworth's patent.

Resolutions directing inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the United States in sleep of Florida, and Rhode Island were, adopted. Mr. Shields offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling for information as to the

double rations, and to brevet officers, besides their regular pay in the line.
On motion by Mr. Geyer, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial asking the release of Drayton and Sayres.

amount paid to army officers on account of

And then the Senate adjourned The House did not sit to-day:

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS The Senate was engaged to-day in considera

Iowa. Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, delivered his views on the bill. In the House, the bill making the land war-

tion of the bill granting land to the State of

rants issued under act of September 28, 1850, assignable, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Died on the 11th instant, CHARLES G., son

of Dr. G. and Margaret L. Bailey, aged two

scured his spiritual horizon—thus emphatically

portraying the beauty and safety of the Chris

tian's trust and confidence in God. Words of encouragement to the Christian, and of warn-

ing and expostulation to the sinner, daily

"dropped" from his lips. The air of heaven pervaded his room. The turbid and troubled waters of care and anxiety were not permitted

to mingle with the broad stream of peace upon

which his soul glided to the haven of rest.

fear, wearied you.

langed to see those dear to him by tender fan

ily ties engaged in the cause of the oppressed.

But, my dear sir, I have trespassed long, and,

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

IMPORTED TO OUR ORDER.

OVERCOATING—in English, Venetian, Fur, Benver, Labrador (water-proof) Beavers, fine cloth finish Beaver, Whitney's, Duffell's, French Castors, Kossuth Reversible, an entirely new style for Top Coats.) For

Can entirely new style for 10p Coats.) For DREAS AND PROCK COATS — Cloths from the most celebrated makers, in French, German, and English, of vare and beautiful colors, and rich and superior finish. PANTALOONERY AND VESTINGS—Over three banded different style of cash

We have in the diff rent cutting departments men whor skill and tasts, are acknowledged by THOUSAND

THE UNION!

Fit, Style. Superior Workmanship, and

Which has secured for us the large and constantly increa-ing patronage which we now enjoy, and at prices that can

FASHIONABLE BONNET AND MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE proprietor of Bassett & Prat's Bonnet Rooms would most respectfully invite the ladies to examine one of the largest and most desirable stocks of Bonnets. Ribbons, and Millinery Goods generally, in the city, at No. 50 1-2 Hanoverstreet, Boston, Massachusetts.

Nov 13—2m ISAAC M. BASSEFT.

Jan. 29.

Trimmings,

CHARLES A SMITH & CO...

undred different styles of each, of such variety and y that they connet fail to please the most refined a

months and eight days.

Rev. Louis D. Pomeroy died at Palmyra, JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Michigan, February 7th, 1852, aged 38 years and six months. His prayers and his labors Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois, Humanity. Two years ago last fall, Mr. Pomeroy was attacked with a violent cold and cough, while on his way from Ogdensburg to New York, and from that hour seemed a marked victim for the grave. No effort to cast of the fearful disease was of any avail. Consumption had secured its prey. In September last, we left our pleasant home in Ogdensburg, in hopes that the climate of the West might at least prolong life. Vain hope! Soon after our arrival, the disease assumed its worst and most distressing form, producing constant and aggravating suffering. But the Christian's

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

IS the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by earriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clube furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by t.ev. Leonard Hacon, D. D., and others, Rev. George B. Unever and Rev. Henry Ward Heecher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by earriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, citted by Mrs. M. 1. Bailey, Washington. Price, delivered free of postage, 62 12 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

The Obstrim Evapulist—semi-monthly. Price, \$1 a year. LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

THE undersigned is in passession of information which, if known to Harbers, would enable them to more than double the present earnings of their shops, and the expense of which would not be more than the cot of a pair of good ranger. There is really no humbug in this matter, for when understood it will enable the proprietors of shops to keep understood it will enable the proprietors of shops to keep the constant of the constant

ents.
The Oberlin Evangelist—semi-monthly. Price, \$1 a year

HENRY H. PAXTON. A TFORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 8.

SIONS BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTE.

Having made arrangements with Mr. Sumpter for the sale of plants from his extensive nurseries, I am prepared to contract for any number of Osage Orange Sprouts, to be delivered early in the spring. The plants are one year old, in a thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transportation to any part of the Union.

Price, \$6 per thousand, without extra charge for packagen, or for drayage at Cincinnati.

Pull i formation as to the time of planting, the mode of cultivition, the quantity of seel or number of plants required for a given length of hedge, &c., will be formisted by addressing

Wholesale Druggiest, and Agent for the sale of

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

The first half of the nineteenth contury will be recorded as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the ateam engine, with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to light, but to antion rank the world. This age has now commenced, and with it is now introduced the Gas Engine.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of professor is the same; and having just received letters patent for his "lapproved Carbonie Act Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the United States Government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, countins, or cities.

The immense saving of money and labor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will inevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is now used, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propelling agent, from the single horse power for the cotton gin to the two thousand borse power for ocean steamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine, of boilers and furnaces, fuel and firmen, and of bulk and weight—IUR loss weight sufficing for the same power of 1,900 tons of the steam engine.

These facts are exactlished by the experimental engine of

gine, of botters and furnaces, fuel and firemen, and of bulk and weight—100 tons weight sufficing for the same power of 1,9% tons of the steam engine.

These facts are escablished by the experimental engine of twenty-five (2%) horse power, now "w raing well" at Cincinnati, as noticed in the following from the Cincinnati Nonparell of the 18th instant:

"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon, late of this city, has received a patent for his motor of around a lading as, in its application to an engine. The successful experiments of this invention were not long since given in the Nonparell. The same gentleman has received another patent for the steering and propositing power."

Also, rights for the use of his "improved Propelling and Steering Apparatus," one peculiar setwantage of which gives the pilot such complete control of the vessel, independent of the engineer, that he can "right about face" a man-of-war in less time than is required to load ber guns.

Also, rights for his "improved Spring Saddie," for military and common purposes, designed for the greatest possible comfort of both horse and rider.

Any information in regard to the above invaluable inventions, and of obtaining rights, &c., may be promptly obtained by addressing

I. E. E. DER,

Attorney and Agent, for the Patentee, Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall Washington D. C.

JAMES STRAIN ATTORN NEY AT LAW.

Washington, D. C., 1st month 29th, 1852-6

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for
The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commanding
the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Progressive movements of the arc, religious and secular. It
holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be presumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and
to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses
itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best
minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February.
Price, \$3 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.
(27 Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals,
and orders for all useful books, solicited by
May 1. rances. There is reany an anderstood it will enable the proprietors of shops to anderstood it will enable the proprietors of shops to take their journey wen and apprentices constantly and profitably at work, and not be waiting, or, as is frequently the case, leeping for a customer. Full particulars as to the nature of the operation, and all other information, will be given, free of charge, by addressing, postoge paid

William A. Kinsleh, Box No. 601,

Philadelphia Post Office, Pa.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PEN AGNOY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber having been engaged for near ten years I past, in prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Departments of Givernment, for Pensions, Bounty Lands, arresrs of military pay, commutation and extra pay, &c., has collected and obtained access to a vast amount of old records and documents turnishing evider ce of service in the Commissary and Quartermatics Departments, of persons who served as exp ear viders, team-ters, suggeners, wegon conductors, biacksmiths carpenters, wheetweights, boathwiders, and artiferers of all kinds; he is prepared to aid promptly, at his own risk and expense, all persons who have Claims acainst the Government for services in the tevolutionary War. Either original claims, which have never been presented for want of evidence, or, having been presented for want of evidence, or, having been presented for where only a pert of what was justly due has been allowed. Heirs are in all cases entitled to all that war due the soldier or his widow at their decease, whether application has been made or not. Also, claims for service in the war of 1812, Mexican War, and any of the Indian wars since 1790. He will aftend personally to the investigation and prosecution of claims as above étacted, or before any board which may be constituted for the adjustment of French spollation and other claims against the General Government.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the several question of friends.

iny be sent by man, at, postage prepaid, at, and the preparent, in bank notes or post offi as, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, ast finekman st., New York

Aug. 1.

All Beckman st., New York.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Aimanse is not to make money, but a times marful information at cost.

OCAL and travelling Agents to canvase for a Pire and a Life lusurance Companies throughout the different ne and counties of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and fillnots trees post paid, Box No. 502, Uncianati. Nov. 37—34

A very large proportion of the Osage Orange Seed brought to this country during the past five years had been vitally injured by the process employed in separating it from the fruit and by the process employed in separating it from the fruit and by the stovenly manner in which is had been dried and prepared for market. Thus, through ignorance or fraud, the consumer has been subjetted to vexatious disappointment and pecuniary loss, and the honest dealer imposed upon with an utterly worthess article, until both have well nigh lost confidence in all the seed offered.

In view of this, Air, James Sumpter, an enterprising and intelligent farmer of this vicinity, for several years largely engaged in the bedging business, and who had suffered great loss of time and money from the use of impure seed, went out to Texas in the fall of (S5), and obtained some sixty bushels of seed a part of which he planted, the balance being my stock of last season; and in every instance, so far as heard from, it has regetated with entire success.

The article which is now advertise is being gathered under the supervision of Mr. Sumpter, or his responsible agents, and purchase a who may lavor me with their orders can confidently rely upon obtaining seed that is fresh, carefully selected from last year's crop of apples, and so cured as to retain its vitality unimpaired.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED

A SHALL have in store by the 1st of January, 1852, an-other supply of Osage Ocange Seed, procured from the same source, and warranted equal in every respect to the sold by me last spring, and which gave such universal sat-

A very large proportion of the Osage Orange Seed brought

A. M. GANGEWER.

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

s to retain its vitality unimpaired.

OF Full directions for culture, a.c., accompany each parcel

OF Samples can be sent by mail when desired SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Wholesale Druggist, and Agent for the sale of Nov 27-to Landreth's Garden Seeds, Cincinnati, O.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE:

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!